The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1873. VOL. LXXXVIII.—NO. 59.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

Legislative Proceedings.

SENATE BILLS ON THE CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The New Pittsburgh Charter Read in the House.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR ELEEMOSYNARY INSTITUTIONS.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 10, 1873.

SENATE.

The regular calendar for to-morrow (Tuesday) contains many Western bills. The Allegheny list is quite lengthy, containing the following:

Bills on the Calendar.

No. 424. An act to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Courts of Common Pleas of this Commonwealth, authorizing the granting of charters of incorporation to boards of trade.

No. 428. A supplement to the several acts in reference to the barring of entailments.

No. 665. An act to incorporate the Pennsylvania Colony Union.

No. 14. An act to prevent the defacement of natural scenery and other objects.

No. 39. An act relating to ground rents, defining the extent of the lien of judgment for the recovery of arrears in cases where the title to land charged with the rent has been divested by judicial sale or conveyance, and restraining the issue of execution in certain cases.

No. 70. An act regulating the license and other fees to be paid by insurance companies not incorporated or organized in this Commonwealth.

No. 706. An act supplementary to an act relative to incorporated companies, approved April 10, 1869.

No. 712. (H. R. 169) An act regulating the fees of coroners, and justices of the peace acting as such.

No. 679. An act to incorporate the Pittsburgh and South Side Steam Passenger Railroad Company.

No. 281. An act to provide for the filing of receipts for interest or partial payments upon mortgages recorded in the offices of the recorders of the several counties of the Commonwealth.

No. 607. A further supplement to an act to incorporate the Security Safe Deposit Trus. and Guarantee Company, approved April 12, 1866, granting discounting privileges.

No. 112. An act to repeal State tax on horses, mules, cattle, trades, occupations, and professions.

No. 662. An act extending the existing laws authorizing the construction of sewers in the city of Allegheny to the borough of Sharpsburg.

No. 718. An act to incorporate the South Side Land and Improvement Company.

No. 919. A further supplement to the acts for the regulation of Courts in this Commonwealth.

No. 711. A supplement to an act relative to change of venue, approved April 28, 1870.

No. 541. An act to provide for the care and keeping of the criminal insane of this Commonwealth.

Anti-Consolidationists Coming.

Rooms have been engaged at all the hotels for the anti-consolidationists. The bill goes to the Local Judiciary Committee.

Arrangements are being made that the committee shall hear counsel on both sides.

Bills Read.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS: To incorporate the Warehouse and Storage Company; also a supplement to the borough of Sharpsburg.

By Mr. GRAHAM: A supplement to loan banks, allowing them to loan money on personal property, take mortgages which shall be liens against said property.

By Mr PLAYFORD: To repeal the wolf and panther law of Fayette county.

HOUSE.

Bills Read.

By Mr. MCCORMICK: The New Charter as revised by the Councils of Pittsburgh—referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations; an act for the opening, grading, &c., of Tustin street from Semeca to Gist streets; also Forbes street from Brady to Gist; an act to allow widows to appoint testamentary guardians; also to incorporate the Youghiogeny Valley Railroad—J. D. Roddy, E. C. Dewitt, H. G. Griffith and others, corporators; a further supplement to the Penn avenue bill, the same as approved by Councils; also an act to amend the intestate laws.

By Mr. RANSEY: To incorporate the Press Publishing Company of Allegheny; also to extend the boundaries, open streets, and borrow money by the borough of Verona.

By Mr. NEWMYER: To extend the boundaries of McKeesport; to allow the National Tube Company to hold real estate in McKeesport; an act relative to a public road in Wilkins township.

By Mr. SAMPLE: An act to remove the dead and sell the burying ground of the Presbyterian church in Sharpsburg; also a petition in favor of an appropriation for the Centennial Exhibition.

By Mr. YOCUM: To incorporate the North American Trust Company of Pittsburgh; to incorporate the Fort Herron Inclined Plane Company between Thirty-second and Neville streets, Pittsburgh.

By Mr. BALLANTINE: An act to extend the time for filing liens, grading, paving, curbing and sewering of Pittsburgh; charter for a free bridge over the Ohio river from the foot of Liberty street to the South Side.

The Usury Bill.

There was an effort to reconsider the usury bill defeated last week.

Vetoes by the Governor.

The Governor sent to the House a veto of the Woods Run Fund and Loan Association; also to the Senate vetoeing the bill to pay for printing for the Constitutional Convention, as the Convention had power in the premises.

The General Appropriation Bill.

Mr. MITCHELL, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the general appropriation bill. The following are the items for western institutions: Dispensary, $26,000; Marine Hospital, Erie, $15,000; Sheltering Arms, Pittsburgh, $5,000; House of Refuge, $65,550; General Hospital, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, $19,000. The whole amount in the bill as reported is four and a half million dollars. It is expected this amount will be considerably cut down by the House.

FOREIGN.

CANADA.

Excitement at Fort Garry.

TORONTO, March 9.—A special from Fort Garry, Manitoba, says that immense excitement prevails in Winnepeg, owing to the fact that it was sought to pass a bill through the Legislature which would have let the Hudson Bay Company and other landed proprietors off with the payment of one-third. An indignation meeting was held and a committee appointed to plead at the Bar of the House, whither they were followed by four hundred people. The bill was ultimately thrown out on a technicality.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

OROCHER, March 10.—The boiler of Clark's saw mill exploded on Saturday, killing three men and a boy, and seriously injuring two others. The names of the killed were Bailey, Leroy, Wood and Rouse.

SPAIN.

Activity of the Carlists.

PARIS, March 10.—A dispatch from Bayonne says the Carlists of the Spanish province of Garpuzoo have cut the railway and burned several stations between San Sabastian and Irun. Travel between these towns is entirely suspended. Bands of insurgents are threatening Irun, and it is feared the town will fall into their hands.

Provinces Becoming Rebellious.

PARIS, March 10.—A letter from Madrid, dated Saturday, says it is reported that two of the provinces of Spain have threatened to discontinue their recognition of the authority of the Government at Madrid. The Assembly is not dissolved. It is also reported that threats have been made by the authorities of Catalonia to declare the independence of that province.

Shoemakers Threatening a Strike.

NEW YORK, March 10, 1873.

A small number of German journeymen shoemakers held a meeting yesterday for the purpose of increasing the organization, to enable them to strike for higher wages. The speakers were sanguine that the movement would receive a great impetus when the busy season opens, and that a successful strike could be inaugurated. There were but a small number of persons at the meeting, however, and it is regarded as a failure.

Obituary.

EXIE, March 10.—John E. Houston, General Freight Agent of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, died here this morning, after an illness of three days, of acute rheumatism.

Marine News.

LONDON, March 10.—The steamships Abyssinia, Cambria and Wyoming have arrived out.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Arrived: The steamships Adriatic and Corinthian, from Liverpool.

—Rumor says Commodore Vanderbilt intends to convert the Harlem Road into a freight adjunct to the Hudson River Road, instead of doubling the track of the latter.

THE CAPITAL.

The President Congratulated by the Diplomatic Corps.

NEW PENSION OFFICIALS.

Important to Savings and Private Banks.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

An Increase of Pay Wanted by Government Clerks.

IMPORTANT PATENT EXTENSION.

Republican Senatorial Caucus.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1873.

Cuban Freedom Meeting.

Ryan, the pretended promoter of Cuban freedom attempted to get up a meeting of colored citizens here to-night. It was not a financial success.

Democrats on Committees.

The Senate Republican caucus to-day agreed to put two Democrats on each of the principal Senate Committees.

The Alleged Bribery Election Cases.

The cases of Senators Pomeroy and Rice will not be formally brought up, but may be nevertheless fully discussed incidentally in connection with Senator Caldwell's case.

Senator Fenton Again on the Finance Committee.

The Senate caucus to-day put Senator Fenton back upon the Finance Committee, from which he was removed in December.

Looking After the Loan.

The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury will go to Europe soon to look after the business of negotiating the loan.

Mexican Claims.

The powers of the Mexican Claims Commission having been extended by Congress, the impression is current here that the Mexican Cortez will approve it. Parties here are purchasing awards in anticipation of favorable action by the Mexican Government.

Postmasters Renominated.

The Postmaster General is sending to the President the names of nearly all postmasters for renomination. About fifty per day are made out.

The Investment of Dividend Funds.

Parties here have industriously circulated the report that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will not in his collection of the tax on surplus bonds, or undivided earnings of banks, or other corporations, touch such bonds as were invested in Government bonds. The law is explicit on this point, and surplus earnings, or dividends, no matter how invested in Government bonds, which are not taxable, can claim exemption from the tax as earnings or dividends. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will therefore collect the tax on these bonds upon which exemption is said to be claimed.

Important to Savings and Private Banks.

Savings banks, private banks, and other financial institutions would do well to bear in mind the bill which passed last Congress and is now a law, prohibiting them from using the word "National" as a title for their respective institutions. The law goes into effect six months after its passage, and any failure to remove the word national from their title subjects them to a penalty of $50 per day while the word remains. The Comptroller of the Currency contemplates notifying these savings and private banks who come under the provisions of the law, that they must comply with it or be subject to the penalty prescribed.

National Banks Capital.

The bill to require national banks to restore their capital when impaired, which passed the last Congress, will beggut into effect very soon. The Comptroller of the Currency states that there are not a large number of banks whom the bill affects, but that it was passed more to give the Comptroller power to have national banks conform with the national banking laws than for any other purpose.

The Pay of Government Clerks.

Officials in the various Government Departments and the clerks under them are very much excised over the slight given them by Congress, in increasing their own pay, and leaving the clerks at the same old salary. It is the subject of many and indignant remarks. The clerks have not lost all hope, however, and will renew their efforts for increased compensation next fall, when they think they can secure the much coveted increase, and use the fact of additional pay to Representatives and Senators and their employes as an argument in favor of their rights in this connection.

The Legality of Signatures.

The First Comptroller has decided that the Treasury Department cannot accept a printed circular, the name of the firm purporting to have issued it being also printed, as evidence of authority conferred upon another person to sign the firm's name.

Important Patent Extension.

The Commissioner of Patents has under consideration the question of extending the patent of Putnam's wire holder of corks to beer, champagne and soda-water bottles. Immense pressure has been brought before the Commissioner to prevent this extension, the opposition to it claiming that it is not new, and that old English patents embrace the same principle. The samples of the English patents furnished the Commissioner do not hold good, and fail to establish the identical improvement embraced in Putnam's invention, and therefore the Commissioner will extend the patent.

New Pension Officials.

A Deputy Commissioner of Pensions and a Medical Referee in the Pension Office will soon be appointed by the President under the law just passed creating these new offices. There is no outside pressure for either of the positions, and it is said that the civil service rules will govern the President in filling them. Dr. Hood, of the Pension Bureau, who has discharged the duties of medical referee for some time past, will probably receive a regular appointment to that position, and under the civil service rules Mr. Seaton, the present Chief Clerk of the Bureau, will receive the deputy commissionership. The salary of the deputy is $2,500, and of the referee $2,000.

The Duty of Vessel Masters.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that masters of vessels must be able to show their enrollments as well as the license of their vessels under a penalty of $100 and that a change of masters must be endorsed upon the the enrollment as well as upon the license of vessels.

Money Order Offices.

After the 1st of next July about 300 new money order offices will be established. There are now 2,800 of these offices in the United States.

Second Auditor of the Treasury.

Ex-Representative Jessee H. Moore, of Illinois, is said to be an applicant for the Second Auditorship of the Treasury. Mr. E. B. French, an ex-Congressman from Maine, is the present incumbent.

Railroad Service Ordered.

The Pennsylvania road has been granted an extension of its mail route from New Bridgeport to Connecticut, Md., a distance of fifteen miles and a half, to go in effect March 17th.

DIAMOND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1873.

Dissatisfied Democrats.

The Democratic Senators in caucus to-day refused to acquiesce in the action of the Republican Senators in allowing them only one representative on the committees.

The President Congratulated by the Diplomatic Corps.

In accordance with the usual custom, the members of the diplomatic corps in Washington called in a body on the President at noon to-day, to pay their respects and congratulate him on the beginning of his second term of office. Many members of the corps were accompanied by their ladies. The President, with Mrs. Grant on his arm, and followed by the members of his cabinet with their ladies, led the way to the East Room, where they were immediately joined by the diplomatic corps and their ladies. The diplomatic corps, headed by their Dean, the Turkish minister, then shook hands with the President, and Blaeque Bey read the following address:

Mr. President—I have the honor to offer you the congratulations of the diplomatic corps upon this occasion of your inauguration. I feel both pleased and flattered that the duty has devolved upon me to express to you the sincere wish of my colleagues and myself for the preservation of your life and consequent success of your administration.

The President replied:

Mr. Dean—I receive with sensibility the congratulations which you offer in behalf of your colleagues accredited to this Government. My intercourse with you all has hitherto been agreeable, and I trust may so continue. It is my wish, and shall be my purpose in the future, as it has been in the past, to keep up with the countries which you represent those cordial and friendly relations which are essential to general prosperity and happiness.

Confirmations by the Senate.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following: Southern Claims Commissioners—A. O. Aldis of Vermont; Jas. B. Howell, Iowa; and Orange Ferris, New York.

United States Attorneys—W. M. Hughes, Middle district of Tennessee, and Aaron B. Maynard, Eastern district of Michigan.

United States Marshals—L. F. Evans, Eastern district of Tennessee; Jas. L. Barrett, Eastern district of Michigan; Benj. H. Campbell, Northern district of Illinois, and Eli A. Murray, Kentucky.

Postmaster—Joseph H. Coggswell, Titusville, Pa.

Surveyor General of Kansas—C. W. Babcock.

Associate Justice of Utah—Phillip H. Emerson.

Republican Senatorial Caucus.

The Republican Senatorial caucus met after the adjournment of the Senate, this afternoon, to consider the demand of the Democrats for increased minority representation on the committees, and after some discussion the matter was referred to a sub committee of five, to report at an adjourned meeting to-morrow. The sub-committee consists of Messrs. Stewart, Conkling, Scott, Wright and West. The caucus considered Saturday's vote regarding the case of Patterson, and decided not to take it up for consideration in the Senate, no action being possible for the reason that Patterson is no longer a member of that body.

Weather Probabilities.

For Tuesday areas of lowest barometer move eastward over the lakes and Ohio valley; southwest winds, cloudy and threatening weather prevail from the Middle States and lower lakes to Tennessee; southeast winds, veering to southwest, with rising temperature, cloudy and threatening weather extend over the Middle States by Tuesday night.

Nominations.

The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: Postmasters—William Miller, Petroleum Centre, Pa.; Isaac B. Gara, Erie, Pa., and John B. Howe, Oil City, Pa.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1873.

SENATE.

Changing the Mode of the Presidential Election.

The Committee on Elections are directed to examine and report at the next session the best and most practicable method of electing the President and Vice President of the United States, together with a plan for the organization of a tribunal to determine all contested questions connected therewith. The committee have leave to sit during the recess of the Senate.

Pay of Witnesses.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, offered a resolution that the witnesses summoned to attend the investigations by the Senate, be paid four dollars per day while in attendance, and five cents per mile each way of the distance actually traveled, which was laid over.

Prohibition.

Mr. CHANDLER, presented petitions for prohibitory liquor legislation.

Mr. FENTON proposed to present other petitions, when Mr. HAMLIN objected to the reception of any petitions of a legislative nature.

The Kansas Election Case.

The Senate at ten minutes past twelve went into executive session. When the doors were again opened, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution reported by the Committee on Elections, that Alexander Caldwell was not duly and legally elected to the Senate by the Kansas Legislature.

At the request of Mr. MORTON the report of the case was read.

Mr. MORTON, after preliminary remarks, alluded to the general denial of Caldwell that he had bribed any member of the Kansas Legislature to vote for him, and then proceeded to argue that the charge that Caldwell was elected by the use of money was sustained by the testimony. He quoted parliamentary law to show that bribery is not only an infringement of the parliamentary privilege, but when a single elector is presented from exercising his right by extraneous influence the election is void, without reference to the number of votes. This is indispensable to the freedom of elections. The man who would purchase one vote would purchase all, and his corrupt influence would be limited only by his means of corruption. The Senate had a right to protect itself against a criminal, although the Legislature electing him might be indifferent on the subject. The power is expressly given and necessary to enable the House to perform its high functions, and was incidental to the protection of the State.

In further argument, Mr. Morton said that this was the most flagrant case of bribery in English or American politics, and they examined the testimony in the case to show such was the fact, and that just before Caldwell's election talk of corruption was as common and free in Topeka as the markets or the weather.

Mr. CALDWELL said he had prepared a statement, which, his voice being affected by a cold, he desired should be read at the Secretary's desk.

The Secretary then read the statement, which was in the nature of a legal argument. There was no pretence that his credentials did not speak the truth. It was an absolute fact that a majority of the Kansas Legislature did vote for him, while there was no proof that there was any restraint in the premises. The election of Senator is an act of a Sovereign State in its sovereign capacity, with which the Senate cannot interfere. Numerous precedents are quoted in support of this proposition. The constitution makes the Senate the sole judge of the qualifications and returns of its own members, but it must be governed by written law.

Mr. Caldwell insists that the Senate must be governed by the law as it existed at the time of the election.

Before the reading was completed, on motion of Mr. CAMERON, the Senate went into executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS,

From Various Points.

—The New York *Post* denies that George William Curtis is dangerously ill.

—A fifty thousand dollar fire occurred in Cincinnati Saturday afternoon.

—The heaviest snow storm of the season in New Hampshire occurred on Monday morning.

—It is stated that President Grant offered the Governorship of Utah to ex-delegate Claggett, of Montana.

—The master printers throughout Germany have locked out all their employes who are Unionists.

—Commander Edmund W. Henry, of the United States Navy, died at Piedmont, New York, on Saturday.

—General M. O'Grady Haly is to succeed Sir Hankins Doyle in command of the forces of British North America.

—A complimentary reception will be given Oakes Ames by his fellow citizens of North Easton, Mass., on Thursday next.

—On Sunday morning an old man named Ratf committed suicide at Rocky River, Ohio, by shooting with a pistol. Cause—business trouble.

—The trial in Saratoga county, N. Y., of Curley, for alleged complicity in the Waterford bank robbery, Saturday last, resulted in the disagreement of the jury.

—At Philadelphia last Sunday evening a large and enthusiastic meeting of Cubans was held, at which it was proposed to collect subscriptions for sending out further liberating expeditions.

—By the Senatorial caucus at Washington the complexion of the Indian Committee was changed, by assigning to it Messrs. Allison, Sherman and Oglesby in the places of Messrs. Harlan, Corbett, retired, and Frelinghuysen, transferred.

—At Toledo, Ohio, on Thursday, two brothers named Nicholas and Mathias Brier, while at work on a roof, were thrown to the ground, a distance of sixty feet, by the breaking of a plankon which they were standing. One was instantly killed and the other died shortly after

—The counterfeiters arrested in Philadelphia on Saturday were before the United States Commissioner on Monday. Reinhardt was committed in default of $18,000 and Abrahams and Weisner each in $7,000 bail. Andrew Moulton waived a hearing and was required to give bail.

—The extensive ship house of Weed, Dialogue & Co.'s ship yards, at Kaighn's Point, New Jersey, was blown down on Monday morning during a heavy gale. Twenty-five men were employed on a vessel in the lower part of the house, but the wind was so strong that it carried the wreck away from them and the vessel. None of the men were injured.

—At Baltimore, on Monday morning, at the Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, the committee in the case of Rev. J. F. Clarke, of White Sulphur Springs, West Va., reported that the charges of immorality were sustained, and Clarke was expelled from the Church. The committee in the case of Dr. Huston are taking testimony.

—The St. Paul *Pioneer* of Sunday says Mr. Jno. Robson, with a party of twenty-nine persons, who have been engaged since the last in exploring the line for the Canada and Pacific Railroad from Nipigon to Fort Garry, arrived in that city. The party walked from Nipigon to Duluth, a distance of 230 miles. They were accompanied by some ten or fifteen Indian guides, their baggage being conveyed by dog trains. They made the journey on snow shoes. Since June last, when the expedition started out, they have surveyed and located 420 miles of road, the distance by the surveyed line between Nipigon and Fort Garry.

HATS.

Fine Dress Hats at Specialty Agents of Messrs Dunlap & Co.

We take pleasure in calling your attention to the fact that we have received from *Messrs. Dunlap & Co.*, the special agency for their celebrated silk hats. The popularity of this hat is well knowu to many of our customers, and we can heartily commend it as the most fashionable and serviceable hat offered in this market. We also sell their stiff dress hats. Having made arrangements with Eastern houses, we are prepared to offer all new and desirable styles as soon as introduced.

We buy for *cash*, keep the *best goods* in the market, and sell on the *one price* system at as low prices as the goods can be sold. It is our intention to build up a first class business, and to this end are using our best endeavors.

You are respectfully invited to call and examine the fine stock at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s 139 Wood street.

Lava and Parian statuary to be had at H. J. Feiber & Co.'s, No. 169 Smithfield street.

Four dollars as good as five at Macrum & Carlisle's great closing sale. fe12

The "Knox Farm."

"The owners of this famous property are offering it for sale on a somewhat novel and very inviting plan. Wishing to make a prompt disposal of the whole, so as to make a final division of the estate, they are indisposed to sell to a speculator at a price that will enable him to turn round and retail it, as is commonly done, for two or three times as much; they have arranged a plan that will enable them to make a *wholesale* disposal of it at a satisfactory price, and at the same time enable *retail* buyers to secure lots at about half what they would be compelled under the old order of things and under conditions of advantage *never before* presented.

The central idea of this new departure in the real estate market is to associate the buyers in a joint stock company, in which each share of stock is *exchangeable at the pleasure of the holder* for a building lot to be *selected by himself*, the company agreeing to waive the priority of the purchase money mortgage, so that the shareholder who takes a lot and builds a house may secure a loan to pay for building his house *by a first lien mortgage on the house and lot.* Other conditions very advantageous to those who invest for the sake of the ultimate profit in the speculation make it very interesting from this point of view.

Full particulars of the whole plan are clearly set forth in a pamphlet to be had of the parties named in the advertisement in to-day's GAZETTE, to which we invite the careful attention of all our readers.

Clarion County Oil Field.

A correspondent who has been through a part of the Clarion county oil field, writes that the well on the Hummel farm has been very full of gas since the 25th ult. It is producing at the rate of 150 barrels in every twenty-four hours. The belt in Clarion extends from the Butler fields to Exly farm, and is supposed to be one and a half miles in width. The belt in Butler county is estimated at four miles in width. The average depth of wells in Clarion is 1,175 feet, and in Butler 1,400 feet. It is the general opinion that the wells in the neighborhood of St. Petersburg are flooded—they are pumping from five to ten barrels per day. A great many new rigs are being built for spring and summer arrangements in the vicinity of the Exly farm. The general course of the belt is north, 32 degrees east.

Trustees, capitalists and others desiring to make safe, reliable and profitable investments, are invited to call on Luther S. Kauffman, Stock and Note Broker, 116 Smithfield street. A choice lot of municipal bonds for sale at rates which will pay the investor 10 to 12 per cent. per annum. Full information given on application.

If you want a nice dinner or tea set decorated with monogram or initial, call at H. J. Feiber & Co.'s, No. 169 Smithfield street.

All persons desiring to buy or sell any bank, insurance, or other local stocks, will do well to call on Luther S Kauffman, stock and note broker, 116 Smithfield street. All orders promptly executed on commission.

Twenty cents returned on every dollar at Macrum & Carlisle's great sale.

Why invest money at six per cent. when investments can be had paying 10 to 12 per cent. per annum, which are just as safe and reliable? Investors will do well to examine the list of municipal bonds for sale by Luther S. Kauffman, Stock and Note Broker, 116 Smithfield street.

Glassware, new assortment now arriving at the well-known establishment of H. J. Feiber & Co., No. 169 Smithfield street.

The first purchasers will get the cream of the stock at 25 per cent. profit, at Macrum & Carlisle's great closing out sale.

Advertisements on this page under the several heads of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Let," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED—WANTED FIFTY AGENTS to immediately to sell the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE. Extra inducements are offered. For particulars, enquire S. MCKAIN & CO., No. 6 Sixth street. mh11-6

WANTED—A DWELLING HOUSE of 5 or 6 rooms, new or second-hand, in Allegheny City, convenient to West Penn or Pleasant Valley cars, by a small family; no children. Address, with full particulars, A. B., this office. mh10

WANTED—10 PUDDLERS IMMEDIATELY out of the city, also boilers, fare paid; also two and garden hands, carriage drivers, several girls for general housework, cooking and light work; all description in city and out; women and girls want housekeeping, sewing, operating in stores or families, washers and ironers in laundries, cook, chambermaid, dining room girls in hotels, waiters, seminaries and boarding houses; men want laboring work at low wages in the city. Apply at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 84 Fifth street, first door from suspension Bridge Pittsburgh. no6

TO LET.

TO LET—THAT LARGE AND COMmodious three story warehouse with two offices and cellar, No. 112 Second street, recently occupied by the under-signed as a wholesale grocery. Rent low. Possession given on the 1st of MARCH. H. J. BAIRD, No. 112 second avenue. mh4-tf

TO LET. — THE THREE STORY brick dwelling house No. 228 Sandusky avenue, Allegheny, with stable and carriage house. Apply to ALBERT RIGBY, 107 Liberty street.

TO LET—THREE NEWLY FINISHED two story brick dwellings, containing seven rooms and other conveniences, on Diamond street, between Smithfield and Grant streets, in the ZIEGLER PLAN, 138 Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny. mh5-3w5

TO LET—ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM furnished. Inquire at 1378 Sandusky street, Allegheny. mh4-3w

TO LET—ROOMS IN THE CITY BANK building, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, on the third floor; one room 18x25 and one fourth floor, size 18x25 and 14x18 feet. These rooms are among the finest in the city, and will be let low for a term of time. The location of the bank makes them the most desirable now for rent. For terms, &c., apply at the Bank. fe22-15

TO LET—OFFICE.—INTENDING TO remove our office to northeast corner of our building, Fifth avenue, we offer our present office, first front on Penn street; well lighted; has a large vault, suitable for a bank, safe deposit, or both required. GEO. SELLERS & CO., 237, 239 and 241 Penn, corner of Tenth streets. fe21-1w5

TO LET—WAREHOUSE—THAT ELEgible business warehouse, No. 411 Liberty street, at present occupied by Messrs. R. H. KING, at office of Cash Ins. Co., No. 22 Fifth avenue. fe14-69

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE ON OVERlook, Mount Washington. Large Parlor, both Room, Hot and Cold Water, Marble Mantels, and Range. Inquire at the house or address W. WILTON, Allegheny. mh11-3

FOR SALE—2 GOOD ENGINES AND 2 doubled flued Boilers, with everything connected in complete and good order. Apply to SULLIVAN & FREAKE, No. 23 Seventh avenue, Pittsburgh. fe26-tf

FOR SALE—ON MOUNT WASHINGTON, within three minutes' walk of the Incline, a good DWELLING HOUSE of four rooms and hall. Lot 23 by 104 feet. Fruit Trees, Grapes. Well of good Water, &c. Price $2,500. Terms easy. Also, Building Lots from $300 to $900, for sale by S. L. CUTHBERT, 302 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE OF NINE ROOMS and Attic, Gas, Hot and Cold Water, and all modern improvements; situation one of the most valuable Passenger Railroad. Price $9,000. Frame House of five Rooms and Hall, situate No. 84 Ackley street; near street cars. Lot 20x100. Paved front and back. Price $1,300. Easy payments. First-class Stocks wanted, for which market prices will be paid. Money to loan on bond and mortgage. W. P. PRICE, 34 Ohio street, Allegheny. mh8

FOR SALE—ONE NEW 12x24 INCH ENGINE, complete, on skids, and one 8x18 inch second-hand Engine in good order. M. H. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street. mh8

FOR SALE.

GOLDEN WEDDING and FAMILY CHRICH WHISKY, free or in bond, all ages to suit the trade. 1873 Rectified Whisky. JOSEPH FINCH & CO., 189 and 191 Second avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT NO. 62 Forty-fourth street, between Penn and Butler, below Herron; house contains 9 rooms, including bath rooms; range; hot and cold water; gas fixtures; stables, carriage house, wash house, &c.; lot 36x127 feet. Also in process in the borough of Parnassus, A. V. R. R., fronting from 6,000 square feet of surface to 3 acres. Inquire of the undersigned, 44th street, City, or W. L. LOGAN, Parnassus. J. W. LOGAN. fe26-13

FOR SALE—HOUSE—THAT DESIRable property, the residence of the late John McQ. Woods, 133 Fayette street, Allegheny, containing 7 rooms, with finished attic, bath room, and wash house, all in complete order. Lot 48 feet front, by 123 in depth. Gas, Coal, Water in abundance. Title good. Terms, $4,000 cash, balance at the Bank. fe22-13

FOR SALE.—JOHN M. COOPER'S STEAM PUMPS. For all purposes for which Steam Pumps can be used. These are superior to any in use. Send for circular. Also, 2 second hand, 20 inch, BOILER FEED PUMPS, adapted to pump water heated to 212 degrees. Heaters furnished when ordered. JOHN M. COOPER, 64 Water street.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

The undersigned, Administrator cum testamento annexo of the estate of the late Mrs. ELLEN CAMERON, deceased, offer for sale the following described property, belonging to said estate, in the First ward, city of Pittsburgh, one three story BRICK HOUSE, No. 44 Second avenue, containing eleven (11) rooms, with finished marble mantles in parlor rigas and water through out the house; built in latest modern style, and in elegantly finished; cellars dry and cemented. For further particulars call on or address

E. ROBINSON, Administrator,
No. 75 Federal street, Allegheny City.
Or 104 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.

BRICK HOUSE

2 story, of 6 Rooms, Bath Room, Kitchen and Finished Attic; Bangein Kitchen; Hot and Cold Water and Gas throughout; lot 25 feet front, by 90 deep. Situate on Boyle street, Allegheny. For terms apply to E. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 75 Federal street Allegheny.

Also, LOTS

At Hoboken Station,

Nine miles up West Pennsylvania Railroad. Now is the time to secure a cheap and desirable lot at this beautiful place. Lots are 25 by 120, 30 by 160 feet, for sale and in lots. Inquire of E. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 75 Federal street, Allegheny city.

FOR SALE.

House of 8 Rooms and Hall, 81 Ackley street ..... $ 2,500
House of 9 Rooms and Hall, 45 Monterey street 3,000
House of 8 Rooms and Hall, 307 Sandusky street 7,300
House of 8 Rooms and Hall, 24 J. Erson street 5,000
House of 6 Rooms and Hall, 24 J. Erson street 2,500
Lot 110x90 on Jackson street 10,000
Lot 20x120 on Gallagher's run 300
Lot 72x131 on Observatory Hill 2,700
Lot 20x120 on Roosa Vista street 2,500

Also Stock in Pleasant Valley Railway, Pittsburgh Savings Bank, &c. Apply to W. P. PRICE, 34 Ohio street, Allegheny, Pa. fe12

FOR SALE.

GOLDEN WEDDING and FAMILY CHRICH WHISKY, free or in bond, all ages to suit the trade. 1873 Rectified Whisky. JOSEPH FINCH & CO., 189 and 191 Second avenue, Pittsburgh.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ALLEGHENY COUNTY PRISON SOCIETY will be held THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, in the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner Sixth street and Penn avenue. A full attendance is requested. mh11 2

EWALT STREET BRIDGE CO.—The annual election for a Board of Directors and Treasurer to serve for the ensuing year will be held at No. 349 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, second floor, on March 22, 1873, between the hours of 9 and 4 o'clock, P. M. F. W. SIEBERT, Secretary.
mh11-21-27

OFFICE NATIONAL MINING CO., PITTSBURGH, Feb. 19, 1873.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the National Mining Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in Pittsburgh, Pa., on TUESDAY, March the 18th, 1873. By order of the Directors,

MERCER B. COOPER, Assistant Secretary.
fe21-18d6

LOCAL OPTION TICKETS

AGAINST LICENSE

Are now ready for distribution at the

TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE ROOMS,

Corner of Penn avenue and Sixth st., Pittsburgh.

Persons representing our interest in each district of

City and County

will please CALL FOR THEM. mar8-wd0

MASTER BUILDERS,

ATTENTION!

ALL MASTER BUILDERS that have Printed Forms will have their remarks made upon them and left at the following places by WEDNESDAY NOON, March 12th:

Messrs. J. B. INGAM & SON and N. PEOPLES, of Allegheny;

Messrs. A. & S. WILSONS and E. BINDLEY, of Pittsburgh;

Mr. THOMAS AIKEN, of Shady Side.

The Commissioners are requested to meet at their office on A. M., THURSDAY MORNING, at THOMAS AIKEN'S, for the purpose of examining returns and establishing the prices of the different kinds of work.

The Association will meet at TURNER HALL, Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, on FRIDAY, March 14th, at 7½ o'clock P. M., to hear the report from Commissioners. A full attendance is requested.

mh11 BY ORDER OF THE ASSOCIATION.

ELECTION NOTICE.

United States Building AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Annual election of officers will be held in the Hall of the Association TUESDAY EVENING, March 11th, 1873.

J. M. GAZZAM, President.
J. HARVEY WHITE, Secretary. mh10-13

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

DEARING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

HEADQUARTERS ALLEGHENY CO. CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE, corner Penn avenue and Sixth streets, over Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Pittsburgh.—Regular Board Meetings held EVERY MONDAY, at 11 o'clock A. M. Special Meetings EVERY THURSDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M., until further notice.

ALL friends of the cause are invited and earnestly requested to attend these meetings, and also to become both active and sustaining members of the Alliance.

Enlist with us at once. The campaign will be short but lively and "whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."

T. H. RABE, President.
JACOB REESE, Treasurer.

MASS MEETING.

ALL CITIZENS

OPPOSED TO LOCAL OPTION

Are cordially invited to be present at a

GRAND MASS MEETING,

To be held at the

NEW MARKET HALL,

SOUTH SIDE, ON

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 11th,

AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M.

Prominent English and German speakers will be present and address the meeting. mh10-3

ATTENTION CAPITALISTS!

FOR A PERMANENT PAYING INVESTMENT

SUBSCRIBE TO THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE

U. S. Iron Tin and Plate Co.,

Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania.

Capital Stock $400 000. Shares $100 Each.

The Executive Committee of the Liquor Dealers' Protective Association have appointed the following gentlemen as Temporary Chairmen, to call meetings in their several wards and townships of all the licensed tavern keepers, for the purpose of forming themselves into ward and township clubs, and to elect a permanent Chairman. The Chairman of such clubs are requested to meet the Executive Committee at

PHOENIX HALL,

Eleventh Street, on

WEDNESDAY, 12th INST.,

At 3 o'clock, for instructions in regard to the coming Election. Any township or borough that may have been inavolidity omitted, will please send a delegate at the same time without further notice.

PITTSBURGH.

WARD.	WARD.
1st—John Milligan,	10th—J. C. Clark,
2d—I. M. Bennett,	11th—Christ Hark,
3d—John Klepner,	12th—R. Chard Thompson,
4th—Wm. Rucksten,

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING,.....N. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON,.....D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1873.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum.....$10 00
Do. for six months.....5 00
Do. for three months.....2 50
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By the week, payable to Agents or Carrier.....15

All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single subscribers.....$1 50
Clubs of five.....6 25
Clubs of ten.....11 25

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also, nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 115¾@115¾.

WE are under many obligations to General Negley for Congressional documents.

THE Massachusetts Legislature will vote to-day for a Senator to fill the remainder of Mr. Wilson's term. The election will be completed to-morrow. The latest impression is, that Mr. Boutwell will have a strong vote in the House, but will fail to carry the Senate. On the joint vote, however, he will, it is thought, be elected.

THE Local Option canvas begins to loom up quite strongly. It is quite evident that the opponents of the measure are determined to develop their full strength. They have organization, energy and means. If the friends of the movement desire to succeed in this, the initial election under the Local Option law, they must also show energy and enterprise.

THE action of the Councils of Pittsburgh and Allegheny City, in regard to the proposed new City Charter, will be found reported in full on the fourth page of this morning's GAZETTE. The members of Allegheny Councils, with a single exception, reject the measure in its present form, and have appointed a committee of twenty gentlemen to visit Harrisburg and oppose its passage by the Legislature.

THE intimation is given that Thiers has granted belligerent privileges to Don Carlos, who is making what headway he can toward the overthrow of the Spanish Republic. We hope, for the sake of the Republican name in Europe, that this is not true. The Spanish Republicans will have a hard enough struggle at best, with the monarchial powers against them, and deserve the sympathy and moral aid of a people professing to have established a republican form of government on the ruins of an empire.

A PROPOSITION has been started in Berlin that a clause be incorporated in the naturalization treaty between this country and Germany, whereby those who emigrated to this country, and were made citizens, shall be reconstituted citizens of Germany by a two year's residence in that country. We incline to favor this idea. While it would involve obnoxious duties, yet there is no good reason why a person should return to his native land, and enjoy its associations and privileges, and not assume the obligations of citizenship. While among us, this obligation is voluntarily assumed, yet there is a strong public sentiment in favor of citizen ship where persons propose to make this country the place of their permanent residence.

IT IS tolerably evident that a railroad war of no ordinary magnitude is likely to be developed in this country ere long. In Illinois, New Jersey and several of the Eastern States, such conflicts have already commenced, the causes in each instance being of an entirely local character. The remedies sought in each instance, however, are alike, and these point to the nature of movements likely to be made in the future. General railroad laws, permitting the free building of roads, with provisions protecting the people against combinations, are what is being provided in the several instances referred to. The special privileges conferred in the past in railroad corporations have about seen their day, and soon this branch of business will be as free to the public as any other.

WE HAVE hitherto expressed our confidence in Mr. Colfax's vindication of himself, and do not need to repeat. We also pointed out, what was the strong feature of his speech of vindication at South Bend, that the "S. C." check, for $1,200, on which all the accusation hinged, was never paid him, and probably never seen by him. He gives a letter from the clerk of the Sergeant-at-Arms, who paid the check, confirming this view. There really has never been a particle of real evidence implicating Mr. Colfax other than what he himself has supplied—which was that he bought some Credit Mobilier stock, and paid for it, supposing it all right, and that as soon he discovered it to be otherwise, he let it go, losing about $500. And all this before any scandal had been started in reference to it.

A WEST NEWTON correspondent is exceedingly wrothy over the debtor law of this State, and is unable to comprehend why the State should collect its debts, without reference to the $300 exemption, while a private creditor can only do so when his debtor is worth more than the amount exempted. This subject is rather old for new discussion. We do not suppose a law can be framed that will work in a perfectly equitable manner as between the two classes referred to. Hence, in order to give the least trouble and suffering, the exemption law was framed, the principle being precisely the same as that involved in the bankrupt law. It assumes that the creditor class can better afford to meet with occasional loss, than to have families sold out of house and home. The few housekeeping articles possessed by a really poor family represent more of actual effort and privation than the thousands of the rich. Hence the law. It may, as our correspondent suggests, occasionally work inconvenience to the creditor class, but this cannot be avoided.

THE State of New York, just now, furnishes an illustration of the importance of throwing Constitutional restrictions around counties and cities in regard to indebtedness. The report of the Finance Committee of the Constitutional Commission in relation to the bonded debts of the counties, cities and towns of New York, shows that the aggregated bonded debt reaches the sum of $214,317,676. This does not include the State debt. The value of real and personal property in the State is $2,124,034,143. Of the entire bonded debt, $36,919,662 were contracted for railway purposes, and it is believed that in nine-tenths of the towns the property, real and personal, will be compelled to pay not only the interest, but also the full amount of the bonds, which in most instances have all been made payable in the same year, while in some towns the debts thus contracted equal fifty per cent. of the assessed valuation of the property. In view of those startling revelations the committee is of the opinion that Constitutional restrictions ought to be adopted preventing municipalities from bonding themselves in excess of ten per cent. of their assessed valuation, which is quite enough for a city or town to be burdened with. There is just as much need of limitations in this State as in any other. We fancy it would open the eyes of the people were the aggregated local indebetedness of the cities, townships and counties of this State ascertained and published. We hope this subject will receive its just share of attention among our friends in Philadelphia.

GOD IN THE CONSTITUTION.

The movement in behalf of an amendment to the National Constitution, embodying the clear and explicit recognition of the Deity and the Christ, has been urged for some time past by persons whose sincerity and motives cannot be called in question. An opposing movement has also been started by persons whose motives we alike do not question. With all respect to both parties, we cannot avoid the conclusion that their efforts are ill-timed, and their labors useless. That there is an incidental recognition of the Deity in all the movements of the Government is too clear to be denied, and in many respects, this recognition is direct, national and formal. Among what we term the indirect recognitions, are the methods of administering oaths in courts of justice and elsewhere, and the forms observed in inducting persons into high office. Also, the dating of laws, public documents, proclamations, and the like. These are superscribed, "in the year of our Lord." We have, also, the yearly proclamations for thanksgiving by President and Governors, all of which directly recognize the Divinity, and acknowledge our dependence upon him. Thus the direct and indirect recognition of God ramifies every department of the Government, and recurs frequently, under circumstances that render it solemn and impressive. Is there, while these facts continue to exist, any solid reason why the formality of a Constitutional Amendment shall be made?

We are decidedly of the opinion that neither consistency nor religion call for this amendment. Had it been originally incorporated in the Constitution, no serious objection would exist against it, but no fact is better sustained than this,—that our governmental system is more perfectly adapted to the free progress of Christianity than it would be, were rigid theological distinctions thrown around it. One of the first considerations impressed on a student of the Bible is the informal manner in which the Divine Being announces his existence and power. "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth." Thus simply and clearly is it implied that God exists,—as the strength of the passage is in the announcement that our world was brought into existence. This incidental method of referring to himself is characteristic of God. There are but few instances in which he defines his attributes, or seeks to impress himself formally on the people. The general tenor of the Scriptures is in favor of the idea that the Divine Being greatly prefers the simple, grateful recognition of his goodness by the nations and by individuals, to any formal proclamation of his name in pretentious documents. His frequent complaint against the Israelites in early times was that they gave him formal recognition,—worshipped him with their lips, while their hearts were far from him.

The theocracy probably embodied the Divine ideal of a right government; but this embodied no formal declarations of any kind. Its essential features were the largest liberty of the people, with the smallest possible display of the governing power. The judge went about holding courts for hearing and determining the complaints of the people, but this aside and there was but very little display of governmental authority. Our theory of government is similar. We seek to give protection to the people, and then to permit them to seek the pursuit of happiness, each in his own way, provided it does not interfere with the rights of others. The influence of the Government is designed to be on the side, not merely of morality, but of religion, in its substantial features, as well. Our laws are practically founded on the Divine law—that is, they are based upon its standard of morals and equity. So far as *denominationalism* is concerned, the Government declines to interfere, leaving all to worship God according to the dictates of their consciences. Even here, the Bible supports it, as every form of denominationalism professes to base its views on the teachings of the Scriptures,—thus proving, by their very diversity, how liberal, and free from technicalities the Bible is. Yet this very Bible, so free and broad and comprehensive, has been, almost from the foundation of our Government spoken of as the corner stone of our liberties.

There are two circumstances which, did they exist, ought to give great force to the movement in behalf of the Constitutional recognition of God. These are a fondness on the part of the people for reading the Constitution, and some evidence that the Divine Being has a partiality for formal recognitions. Our impression is, that our people do not relish the reading of Constitutions, not even our great national document. We have often noticed that the Declaration of Independence fails to inspire enthusiasm even on the Fourth of July. It is probably true that not one person in a thousand of our population ever seriously read the Constitution of the United States. Like the sleepy pew-holder with his minister, they have confidence that it is all right. We have no purpose to intrude theology upon our readers, but nothing can be clearer than the fact that mere formal recognitions are exceedingly distasteful to the Divine Being, who seeks rather the sincere heart-worship of his creatures.

There are, however, in the agitation in favor of the Constitutional recognition of God, two exceedingly distasteful circumstances. One is the implied theory that we are a Godless, infidel nation. This is utterly untrue. This nation is doing more toward evangelizing the race than was ever accomplished by any nation the world ever saw before. Our land is filled with churches; the Sabbath day is protected by law, and its otherwise quiet atmosphere is often redolent with songs of the sanctuary. Our spirit toward other nations has been so gentle and kind, that we command the confidence of the most timid. Japan and China have sent representatives to our shores, attracted by our kindly spirit and our material progress. Our machinery of various kinds, our arts and our learning have been sought after, and but a step more is needed for them to embrace our Christianity. It is an insult to even imply that this is not a Christian nation. The other disagreeable element in this agitation is the restraint it tends to put upon the religious freedom of the masses. Surely, the world has had enough of this. Freedom, and the influence of moral force are better conversionists than all the formulas that ever were made.

In what we have said, however, we do not wish to be understood as being opposed, *per se*, to the name of the Deity in the Constitution. Our opposition is toward the special agitation of the subject. Where State Constitutions have been revised, the name of the Deity has been incorporated and recognized. We expressed our gratification at such a recognition in our State Constitution, in reforring to the death of Mr. Hopkins, a few days since, and should our National Constitution at any time be under revision, or should attempts be prominently made to subvert the religious character of the nation, we would be ready at any moment to favor the incorporation of the name of the Deity in the National Constitution, should this promise to be a barrier to such efforts. But at the present, all such agitations seems to us of no value, in any high moral sense.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the weekly report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending March 3, 1873, as reported by W. Sotvely, Physician to the Board of Health:

Accident by drowning, 2; accident by burn, 1; anemia, 1; asthma, 1; congestion of brain, 1; concussion of brain, 1; bronchitis capillary, 1; Bright's disease acute, 1; cerebritis, 1; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 2; consumption, 7; convulsions, 2; diphtheritis, 12; enteritis acute, 1; embolismus, 1; typhoid fever, 3; chronic gastritis, 1; hypertrophy of the heart, 1; valvular disease of the heart, 3; inanition, 1; jaundice, 1; congestion of the lungs, 1; acute laryngitis, 1; malformation of the heart, 1; meningitis, 1; acute meningitis, 1; sub-acute meningitis, 2; metro-peritonitis, 1; old age, 1; ovaritis, 1; pneumonia, 6; peritonitis, 1; smallpox, 1; unknown, 4, whooping cough, 1; still births, 2. Total, 87. Of the above, under 1 year, 19; 1 to 2, 6; 2 to 5, 5; 15 to 20, 1; 20 to 30, 4; 30 to 40, 8; 40 to 50, 4; 50 to 60, 3; 60 to 70, 4; 70 to 80, 1; 80 to 90, 2. Males, 35; females, 22; white, 55; colored, 2. Total, 57.

....Robert Reed, while engaged on a ladder at whitening the ceiling of a room of Mrs. Denny's residence, in Lawrenceville, on Saturday, the ladder in some manner slipped, and he was precipitated to the floor, receiving quite a serious injury.

....A lad named Livingstone on Sunday lost a leg by trying to jump on a freight train at Edgeworth Station, on the Fort Wayne Road.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION AND THE "OATH OF OFFICE."

Platform of the "Liberals" or "Free Religionists."

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

PITTSBURGH, MARCH 8, 1873.

In a late issue of your paper were some judicious editorial remarks in regard to a report of Mr. White in the Constitutional Convention. The so-called "oath" of office therein given and what you said on the subject, suggested to my mind one or two thoughts, which I beg leave to express.

Webster defines an oath to be "a solemn affirmation or declaration, made with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed;" and to swear is "to utter or affirm a solemn declaration with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed."

The latter word probably owes its definition to the fact of its always being used from time immemorial in connection with the oath. Whether this supposition is correct or not, it seems to me that a man cannot swear an "oath" in any proper sense, without it is accompanied by the solemn appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed. If this is correct, then the form proposed by Mr. White is not an "oath of office," but simply a promise on the part of the incumbent.

I do not mean to assert here that the mere promise is not all that is necessary. It is theoretically correct that no man should be placed in a position of public trust whose promise is not as good as his oath; but if this is the theory of the Convention, would it not be better to say, "I promise," instead of "I swear," when the man does not swear?

The question, however, is not one of mere words. It involves an issue of the most solemn importance, and one which is worthy of the deliberate and careful attention of the Constitutional Convention. It is not proposed here to enter into any argument on the subject, but simply to call attention to it.

There is in the United States a class or body of men who call themselves "Liberal" or "Free Religionists." They already publish a newspaper, which is established on a subscription capital of $100,000, and they propagate their views in other ways. This year they have employed, it is said, a prominent agitator from abroad to lecture in this country at a salary of $15,000 per annum. In the preamble of their form for the organization of branch societies they say:

"WHEREAS, Certain grave inconsistencies with the general spirit of the United States Constitution still mark the practical administration of our political system, threatening the perpetuity of religious liberty, the existence of free public schools, and the peace and prosperity of the entire land."

This is followed by articles of association and "The Demands of Liberalism," among which are the following, and which indicate the "graver inconsistencies" spoken of in the preamble:

"2. We demand that the employment of chaplains in Congress, in State Legislatures, in the navy and militia, and in prisons, asylums, and all other institutions supported by public money, shall be discontinued."

"4. We demand that all religious services now sustained by the government shall be abolished; and especially that the use of the Bible in the public schools, whether ostensibly as a text book or avowedly as a book of religious worship, shall be prohibited.

"5. We demand that the appointment, by the President of the United States or by the Governors of the various States, of all religious festivals and fasts shall wholly cease.

"6. We demand that the judicial oath in the courts and in all other departments of the government shall be abolished, and that simple affirmation under the pains and penalties of perjury shall be established in its stead.

"7. We demand that all laws directly or indirectly enforcing the observance of Sunday as the Sabbath shall be repealed.

"8. We demand that all laws looking to the enforcement of "Christian" morality shall be abrogated, and that all laws shall be conformed to the requirements of natural morality, equal rights, and impartial liberty."

And the 9th demands that not only the Constitution of the United States, but those of the several States, shall be made to conform to these demands.

The 6th of these demands is that which is more especially pertinent to the subject of this communication.

If, in the opinion of the Constitutional Convention, it is right and proper to abolish the judicial oath in Pennsylvania, let it be done, and the people will decide whether they will have it so.

If, on the other hand, it shall be deemed best in the judgment of the Convention, to retain the judicial oath in the Courts, and other Christian features of the laws justified by the present Constitution, is it wise, or expedient, at the same time to take an important step in the opposite direction by exempting the Assemblymen and the Executive and Judicial officers of the Commonwealth from the oath of office in the ordinary judicial form?

It seems to me the question is one worthy of the careful consideration of the Convention.

B.

PLUM TOWNSHIP.

Temperance Meetings at New Texas.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

A meeting of the citizens of New Texas and vicinity was held in the church in that place on Thursday afternoon, March 6th, at two o'clock, and in the evening at seven and a half o'clock, for the purpose of considering the all absorbing topic of the day—Local Option. The meeting was organized by calling Mr. John S. Stewart to the chair, and opened with prayer by the Rev. James Kelso.

Rev. J. P. Kennedy, of Parnassus, then addressed the meeting, and was followed by Rev. Mr. Kelso, setting forth the evils of intemperance, and urging every one to vote for Local Option as the first step towards putting an end to the use of intoxicating liquors.

A petition was then carried round among the audience, praying the Constitutional Convention to insert an article in the Constitution prohibiting the making and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, which received the signature of almost every one present.

In the evening Mr. Pratt, of Philadelphia, delivered an eloquent lecture in behalf of temperance, which was listened to with great interest.

We think from the enthusiasm manifested at this meeting, that Plum township will do her part in the effort now making to rid our country of the curse of intemperance.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is followed with evil results to individuals, families and communities producing crime, vice, immorality and pauperism, and is directly opposed to the financial, industrial, moral and religious interests of society. And *Whereas*, The intelligence of the masses, moral suasion, and license laws, however well guarded, have failed to suppress the evil of intemperance; Therefore

Resolved, That we believe in prohibition as an effectual remedy for the sin of drunkenness.

Resolved, That as citizens we will exert our influences, put forth our efforts, and use the ballot box to stop the traffic in ardent spirits.

LIST OF U. S. PATENTS.

ISSUED TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA, FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, Feb. 18, 1873, AND BEARING THAT DATE, REPORTED WEEKLY FOR THE "GAZETTE" FROM THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. HILL & ELLSWORTH, No. 771 G STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., SOLICITORS OF PATENTS AND COUNSELLORS IN PATENT CASES, FROM WHOM ALL INFORMATION REGARDING PATENTS CAN BE OBTAINED.

135,915. Machine for Cutting Nails—SAMUEL P. HOLLIS and HARVEY B. CHESS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

135,916. Dinner-Pail—ROWLIN S. SQUIRES, Cleveland, Ohio.

135,956. Staff-Gage for Dressing Millstones—LESTER B. WOOLEVER, Mechanicsville, Ohio.

135,986. Barber's Chair—PHILIP HABERSTICH, Dayton, Ohio, assignor of one half his right to CHARLES MIKINAS, same place.

135,988. Mechanism for Operating and Feeding Oil-Well Drills—GUSTAVUS A. HINCKLEY, Pit Hole, Pa.

136,011. Car-Coupling—JOHN R. SCCOP, Birmingham, Pa., assignor of two-thirds his right to JOHN KRHIN and WILLIAM SUCCOP same place.

136,017. Reverberatory Furnace — GEORGE ATKINS, Youngstown, Ohio.

136,023. Car-Coupling—GEORGE W. COPEN, Pittsburgh, Pa.

136,076. Molasses Pitcher Top — GEORGE PHILLIP LANG, JR., Allegheny, Pa., assignor to LANG & LAUSTER, same place.

136,078. Thill-Coupling—JOSHUA LOW, Steubenville, Ohio.

136,082. Fettling for Puddling and Rolling Furnaces—JAMES C. MCANINCH and GEORGE ATKINS, Youngstown, Ohio.

136,093. Bottle-Stopper—HERMANN F. REINER, Blairsville, assignor to himself and FRANK LOFINK, Pittsburgh, Pa.

136,121. Sad and Fluting Iron—DANIEL W. YOUNG, JOHN HEWITT, and LAWRENCE MOONEY, Pittsburgh Pa., said YOUNG and MOONEY assignors to said HEWITT.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

HOME NEWS.

WHAT THEY THINK.

Opinion of City Solicitor Bigelow in Regard to Monthly Returns by the Mayor—Reply of Mayor Blackmore.

The following documents will explain themselves, as considerable interest is manifested in the Mayor's reports. The Mayor insists that no monthly report is required of him, the opinion of the City Solicitor notwithstanding, and says he will not change his business of the office unless further legislation is had on the subject, compelling him to do so. The books of his office are at all times open to the public for examination, or to any committee of citizens whom they may appoint.

OPINION OF THE CITY SOLICITOR.

In reply to the communication from the committee appointed by Councils, asking an opinion as to whether, under existing laws, the public moneys received by the Mayor, Deputy Mayors and Aldermen, should be paid monthly or quarterly into the City Treasury, City Solicitor Thomas S. Bigelow, gives the following opinion:

The act of Assembly, approved February 10, 1859, (see City Code, page 112,) provides that all fines and forfeitures imposed for the violation of any ordinance of said city by the Mayor or any Alderman thereof, shall be by them paid into the Treasury of said city, and it shall be the duty of said Mayor and each of said Aldermen to make a report under oath or affirmation, to the Controllers of said city of all fines or forfeitures by either of them imposed or collected for violation of any ordinances of said city. I am of opinion that, taking the provisions of the above recited act together, and construing them as a whole, the monies collected by the Mayor or Aldermen for the violation of the ordinances of said city, should be paid into the City Treasury monthly, notwithstanding any ordinance of Councils to the contrary. The ordinance of Councils (City Code, page 262,) requiring reports and payments be made quarterly, is inconsistent with said act of Assembly and therefore void.

THOS. S. BIGELOW,
City Solicitor.

REPLY OF MAYOR BLACKMORE.

The Mayor, in regard to the City Solicitor's opinion, quoted above, maintains that he has consistently complied with the law according to its spirit and its letter. He challenges investigation, and maintains his ability to prove abundantly that during his administration not one cent of the city's money has been misappropriated, or that he has received any benefit therefrom, but still he declines to vary the action which he feels to be entirely consistent with the law in his case. He therefore, after full consultation with his counsel, offers the following reply to Solicitor Bigelow's opinion:

The third section of the act of Assembly, approved February 15, 1859, entitled "A Supplement to Sundry Acts relating to the city of Pittsburgh," provides as follows: "That so much of an act in relation to fines and forfeitures in Allegheny county, approved the 19th day of April, 1854, as requires the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Pittsburgh to furnish the Treasurer of Allegheny county an account of fines and forfeitures imposed for the violation of any ordinance of said city by the Mayor or any Alderman thereof (except so much thereof as may be directed by ordinance to be otherwise appropriated), shall be by them paid into the Treasury of said city. And it shall be the duty of said Mayor and each of said Aldermen to make report monthly under oath or affirmation to the Controller of said city, of all fines and forfeitures by either of them, imposed and collected for violation of any ordinance of said city.

The third section of the code of the ordinances of said city, adopted March 29, 1869, under the title "Mayor," is as follows: "Section 3. The Mayor and Aldermen shall, on the 1st day of January, April, July and November, render to the Treasurer, a statement of the fines by them collected under ordinances of the city during the preceding three months, with the names of the defendants, and pay over said fines to the Treasurer. It has been suggested that the foregoing act of Assembly and ordinances conflict, and that the latter must give way to the former. I am unable to perceive any such conflict as suggested. The act of Assembly requires the Mayor to make monthly reports to the Controller of said city of all fines and forefeitures by him, either imposed or collected, and such reports must be and are now made. The quarterly statements required by the ordinance to be made to the City Treasurer, are of the fines collected by him during the preceding three months, and the ordinance prescribes that the Mayor shall pay over said fines to the City Treasurer at the dates mentioned in the ordinance. I think the act of Assembly and ordinance may well stand together, and that the Mayor performs his entire duty, when he makes to the Controller the monthly reports required by the act of Assembly, and complies with the terms of the ordinance by making the statements and payments to the Treasurer as thereby required.

Moreover, by an act of Assembly approved April 30, 1869, the aforesaid code of ordinance adopted by Councils, March 29, 1869, are declared to be effective and valid as ordinances of said city. The ordinance in question therefore has received the approval of the Legislature.

JAMES BLACKMORE, Mayor.

March 8, 1873.

RUPTURE.

Every Kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at DR. KEYSER'S establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which DR. KEYSER always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

ELIXIR CALISAYA BARK AND IRON.

For lassitude and debility occurring in delicate females it is found very beneficial, and is a cordial tonic and febrifuge.

YODER'S GERMAN LINIMENT.

Lumbago, or pains in the back; Sciatica, or pains in the hip and groin; Asthenia, or pains in the joints, in all these complaints it is incomparable, and can be used with certainty of success.

Cramps, Strains and Sprains, Weakness of the Ankles, Numbness of the Limbs; Frosted Feet or Limbs. These may be instantly relieved by a free use of the liniment, rubbing the parts briskly.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.,
Sole Agents for Pittsburgh.

Remember the place—Family Medicine, Patent Medicine and Perfumery Depot, corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Faber & Van Doren,

107 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

FOR SALE,

ROLLING MILL

AND

NAIL FACTORY.

Having decided to give our undivided attention to the manufacture of Pig Metal and Railroad Iron, we offer for sale our EAGLE ROLLING MILLS, consisting of

One Eight inch Train;
One Ten inch Train;
One Fourteen inch Train, (Bar Mill);
One Sixteen inch, three high, (Bar Mill);
One Eighteen inch Nail Train;
Two Muck Trains;
Two Rotary Squeezers;
Thirty Puddling Furnaces, single;
One Puddling Furnace, double;
Seven Heating Furnaces;
One Mill, complete;
Forty-two Nail Machines, in perfect order;
Two Splice Bar Punches;
Shears, Lathes,
Steam Pumps, &c., &c.

This property is very favorably located for manufacturing iron economically—contains 3 acres 74 perches, fronting on the Ohio River four hundred and thirty-one feet.

The above will be sold upon reasonable terms.

JAMES WOOD & CO.

ST. LOUIS FLOUR.—200 Bbls. Choice White Wheat Family Flour, "Tom Miller, Jr." and other brands, just received and delivered to families at lowest market rate, by
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

DRY GOODS.

Spring, 1873. Spring, 1873.

SPRING GOODS

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

New Spring Dress Goods.

At 12½c, London Silk Plaids.
At 15c, Imperial Repp.
At 18½c, Gray Dress Goods.

New Black Silks, New Colored Silks,

At 25c, New Dress Goods in New Spring Styles.
At 50c, Black Striped Mohairs, extra bargains.
At 50c, Beautiful Dress Goods, rich shades.

New White Goods,
New White Piques,
Nainsooks, Jaconets,
Swiss Tarletans, &c., &c, &c.

Ladies' Black and Colored Suits.
Ladies' Mourning Wrappers.
Shawls, Scarfs, Cloaks, &c.

NEW SPRING GOODS

In great variety, at

WM. SEMPLE'S.

165, 167 and 169,

FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

SPRING OPENING.

Thursday, March 6.

BY

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

77 and 79

MARKET STREET.

FRENCH PATTERNS

Hats and Bonnets,

FRENCH FLOWERS,

JET, STRAW

AND

Fancy Ornaments,

PLUMES,

FEATHERS, TIPS,

AND AIGARETTES,

RIBBONS, SILKS,

Turquoise, Velvets, Crapes,

SILK LACES, NETTS,

And a General Assortment of

Millinery and Straw Goods

To which the attention of Milliners is invited.

WHOLESALE ONLY

SPRING, 1873.

New Prints,
New Ginghams,
New Bleach Goods,
New Brown Goods,
New Pants Stuff,
New Shirting Checks.

FULL STOCK

Dry Goods and Notions.

Arbuthnot,

Shannon & Co.,

239 AND 241

LIBERTY STREET.

SEAMLESS KIDS,

IN SPLENDID SHADES,

BLACKS, BROWNS,
SLATES, WHITES,

And a beautiful line of

OPERA SHADES,

MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 Fifth Avenue.

H. J. LYNCH,

No. 96 Market Street.

Is now offering a choice lot of

Marsailles and Honey Comb Quilts,

At very low figures.

Black and Striped Silks, Black Alpacas, Fine Mohairs, all the New Shades in Dress Goods.

Call early and secure bargains.

Muslin Underwear,

MARKED DOWN.

LADIES' CHEMISE,
NIGHT DRESSES,
SKIRTS, &c., &c,

Greatly reduced to close out assortment now complete.

Macrum & Carlisle,
27 Fifth Avenue.

HENRY M CALLUM,

51 FIFTH

AVENUE,

CARPETS!

EVERY

BODY BRUSSELS

$1.75 PER YARD.

DRY GOODS.

Novelties in New

AND

Seasonable Goods

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

Ladies' New Silk Barbs.
Ladies' New Silk Fichus.
Gros Grain Ribbons.
Silk Scarfs, Neckties &c.,
In all the new shades.
White Skirts, Buff Skirts.
White Aprons.
Black Alpaca Aprons.
Linen Aprons, &c., &c.

At 3c, Ladies' Linen Collars.
At 3c, Ladies' Ruffled Collars.
At 6c, Ladies' Colored Gloves.
At 25c, Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs, all Linen.
At 50c, Ladies' Embroidered Linen Collars.
At $1, Ladies' Embroidered Linen Sets, worth $2.

Ladies' Lace Collars.
Linen Collars.
New Styles Hats and Bonnets.
New Ribbons and Flowers.
Ornaments for Hats.
Fancy Goods &c., &c.

New Goods Arriving Daily at

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

LARGE ARRIVALS OF

New Spring Goods,

AT

HORNE & CO.'S

PENN AVENUE STORES.

New Fringes and Gimps, Thread Guipure and Yak Laces.
Elegant Novelties in Plain and Tassel, Jet and Silk Ornaments.
Dress Buttons and Loops.
Lace Berthas, &c., &c.
Real Whitby and Cut Jet Jewelry.
Jet and Shell High Back Combs.
Jet Ornaments and Head Bands.
Black and Gilt, Pearl, Ivory and Russia Leather Fans.
Ladies' Morocco and Russia Leather Satchels and Portmonnaies.
New Shades Gros Grain and Taffeta Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons.
Fine Watered, Gros Grain Taffetta and Plaid Sash Ribbons.
New Novelties in Crepe De Chene, Silk and Swiss Lace Collarettes, Fichus and Bows.
Illusion and Blond Bows.
Plaiting and Neck Ruchings, new styles.
Plain and Striped Nainsooks.
Victoria Lono Striped Lawns.
White Piques.
Striped and Fancy Linen Lawns.
A choice lot of French Embroidered and Applique Bands.
New Hamburg Embroideries, every day.
Spanish and Brussels Net Veils.
Real Thread, Brussels, Silk, Spanish and Chenille Spot Net.

We will open this week a full line of "Golden Wheel" as well as other popular makes of

Black Dress Silks,

All of which will be sold at the lowest possible prices. Do not fail to see our assortment of Ladies' Spring Styles Cloaks, Dolmans, Talmas, Sacques and Pelerine House Sacques and Jackets. Also, Misses Sacques and Capes now on sale at our

RETAIL STORES

197 AND 199

PENN AVE.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

LIEBLER'S

PREMIUM

TRUNK FACTORY,

Has been removed to

113 WOOD STREET,

Directly opposite the old stand.

The largest and finest assortment of NEW GOODS in the city, at the LOWEST PRICES.

Goods slightly damaged by the late fire selling at twenty-five per cent. below cost.

REMOVAL.

Having Removed to their Large and Elegant New Warehouse,

287 LIBERTY ST.,

PITTSBURGH,

Where we are now offering the best Brands

LOUISVILLE AND VIRGINIA

Tobaccos,

And best brands of

Fine Cut Chewing, Cigars, &c.,

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Our stock is unsurpassed in Variety and Quality, and we guarantee satisfaction to all who may deal with us.

R. & W. Jenkinson,

287 Liberty Street.

REMOVAL.

Wm. Pickersgill, Jr.,

WHOLESALE

BOOT AND SHOE

HOUSE,

Has removed to the new and large four story Iron Front Warehouse,

No. 149 Wood Street,

Opposite Third National Bank,

And is now receiving a large SPRING STOCK, and having made his purchases direct from manufacturers will sell to merchants as as low prices as any Eastern House. Buyers are respectfully solicited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS

JUST RECEIVED BY

GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.

128 SECOND AVENUE.

1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
400 " Spring field Oak Sole;
100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved brands,

with a full assortment of Saddlers and Shoemakers' stock, wholesale and retail.

DRY GOODS.

Housekeeping Goods

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

Carpets! Carpets!

Now Stair Carpets.
New Hemp Carpets.
New Ingrain Carpets, 2 and 3 Ply.
New Brussels Carpets.
Stair and Floor Oil Cloths.

Window Hollands.

New Rustic Blinds, Gilt Blinds.
Lace Curtains, Curtain Nets.
Druggets, Mats, Rugs.
Window Fixtures, &c.

Tickings, Pillow Case Muslins.

Sheeting Muslins, Colored Quilts.
Honeycomb Quilts, Marseilles Quilts, &c.

A full stock of Housekeeping Goods at

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 and 174

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,

Are offering some special bargains in

NEW SPRING GOODS

At 12½c, NEW SPRING GOODS.
At 15c, NEW SPRING GOODS.
At 20c, NEW SPRING GOODS.
At 25c, NEW SPRING GOODS.
At 37½c, NEW SPRING GOODS.
At 50c, NEW SPRING GOODS.

In every department we are offering some

Special Bargains.

At 12½c, an extra good quality of yard wide soft finish

Bleached Muslins,

Worth 16c.

At 10c, the best value in

BLEACHED MUSLINS

In the Market.

At 25 cents.

New Wide Plaids,

For Children's Dresses.

At 25 Cents, New Brocade Poplins,

Extra good bargains.

Black Alpacas, Black Alpacas.

We ask particular attention to our stock of Black Alpacas of our own importation. Best quality, weight and lustre for the price ever offered. Prices from 20 cents to $1.

A. W. Erwin & Co.'s,

172 and 174 Federal St., Allegheny.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS.

The Largest Stock,
The Choicest Stock,
The Cheapest Stock.

OIL CLOTHS.

The Richest Designs,
The Brightest Colors,
The Best Goods.

Window Shades, Mattings, Stair Rods.

Bovard, Rose & Co.,

21 Fifth Avenue

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞ Drafts issued for the Purchase and Sale of Gold, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADLY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest owed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

Subscription Books Still Open

FOR THE

U. S. 5 PER CENT. Funded Loan.

The last opportunity for holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS to get Government 5 Per Cents in exchange.

We will make Exchanges for National Banks, Insurance Companies and Capitalists on the same terms as the immediate Agents of the Treasury Department.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street

ISIDORE COBLENS,

DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE.

Stocks, Notes, Bonds and Mortgages bought and sold on Commission.

OFFICE—No. 85½ Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Shoe and Leather SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL. - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON,
D. E. DAVIDSON, G. BROWN,
M. W. RANKIN, G. FOLLANSBEE,
JOHN F. HOME, J. H. PALMER,
H. BORLAND, E. H. PALMER, Jr.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.
Deposits received daily. Current Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,

NO. 68 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

Government Securities,

NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates. ap13

Luther S. Kauffman,

Stock and Note Broker,

116 SMITHFIELD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Entrance to Office, through T. Mellon & Sons' Bank.)

Bank Stocks,
Insurance Stock,
Bonds and Mortgages,

And especially COMMERCIAL PAPER bought and sold on commission only. Whether you wish to buy or sell, call on or address him as above. jan29-y26

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, March 10, 1873.

Our legislators at Harrisburg have decided in their wisdom that it is not best for our people to have free trade in money. For this session at least we can hope for no repeal of our usury laws. Though the effort for free trade in money is thus defeated, the struggle will continue.

Our money market to-day ruled about as usual, there being plenty of money for first class paper. At par, is however, very closely scrutinized and none but those very well known and regarded are looked on with favor. Inferior paper is not wanted even at high figures. This may be productive of good in that it will tend to make business be confined to legitimate channels and prevent undue expansion on borrowed capital.

The gold market shows a decided steady feeling, price opening at 113¼, and closing at the same figure. It is rumored that the Secretary of the Treasury will re-issue the forty-four million of legal tenders. If this rumor should prove correct, gold will run up rapidly.

Government bonds have to-day been steady, and have generally closed at a slight advance over opening figures.

In the New York stock market prices to-day have been strong and the market generally advanced. Pacific Mail rose to a record 49¾ and Western Union 85¾. The Vanderbilt stocks, Harlem and New York Central have shown a bullish influence, the former closing at 134 and the latter at 108. The anticipated issue of legal tenders will run up all stocks as well as gold.

Luther S. Kauffman, Stock and Note Broker, 116 Smithfield street, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Opening.	Closing.
Gold.	113¼	113¼
U. S. Sixes—1881.	116½	116½
" coupons.		
5-20—1862.	115¾	115¾
5-20—1864.	115½	115½
" 1865	116	116
" 1868 new.	114¾	114¾
" 1867.	116¾	116¾
" 1868—coupons.	116	116
10-40s.	110¾	110¾
10-40s—coupons.	110¾	110¾
Currency 6's.	123½	123½
New 5 per cents	115¾	115¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central.	135½	136
Erie.	65¾	65¾
R. R. & B.	9	9
C. C. & I. C.		40½
St. Paul	53¾	95¼
Michigan Southern	95	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh.	90	
Rock Island.	115¾	116¾
North Western Common	82	
Do. preferred	89¾	89¾
Pacific Mail	57¾	60¾
Western Union Telegraph.	85¾	85¾
Ohio & Mississippi.	46¾	46¾
Union Pacific.	35¾	35¾
Toledo & Wabash.	73¾	74
Fort Wayne	94	94
Adams Express.	94½	94¾
American Express.	87	86¾
U. S. Express.	73	73
Harlem.	135	134

NEW YORK, March 10, 1873.

The week opens with a marked change in the aspect of speculation, and there are evidences of lively times ahead. Gold declined, the bulls having unloaded on Friday and Saturday to the amount of from three to twelve millions, a fear of the increase of sales by the Treasury aiding the depression. Stocks have advanced materially, owing to the formation of a new pool of one hundred thousand shares of Pacific Mail. Washington telegrams are to the effect that the Treasury currency has been increased with fresh paper, and that the Secretary will be compelled to call on banks, the $44,000,000 reserve, or sell more gold. At the last moment it was stated that the Treasury currency balance had been increased since resuming $2,000,000 to $6,000,000. Money was in active demand early in the day at 5 per cent., but it became easier and closed at 7 per cent., gold, and higher, for call loans. The bulk of gold declined from 113¾ to 113, closing at 113¼@113¼. Carried at 7 per cent. for the first to 3-10 for last. Clearings $124,000,000. The speculative firm is reported to have taken $2,000,000 on Saturday, while others were large buyers. The Treasury disbursements were $22,000. Custom receipts $511,000. Governments opened heavy, but closed with a better tone. State bonds are quiet and steady. Railroad bonds are quiet and steady. Stocks have been active, and have advanced from one to one cent. in consequence of the easing up of money, the fall in gold, and the collections from Washington above alluded to. Pacific Mail has been active, strong and advanced from 56¾ to 60¾, closing at nearly the highest point. 600 shares in a single transaction have been formed in the stock, one individual contributing forty thousand shares of long stock, the remainder being taken by a number of operators. After tackling the long side of the market, Western Union has ranged from 85¾ to 86. Lake Shore from 94¾ to 95¾. Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central from 40 to 40¾. New York Central from 135¾ to 136¾. Harlem 134¾ to 135¾, and Rock Island from 115¾ to 116¾, while Panama rose from 140 to 142. Erie from 65¾ to 66¼. Wabash from 73¾ to 74¼. Ohio from 46 to 46¾. Wabash from 73¾ to 74¼. Erie from 65¾ to 66¼. The whole market closed strong, the bulls after three o'clock, Monday evening very strong.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. sixes of 1881, registered, 116¾; do. 1874, do. 115¾; do. '65, do. 116¾; do. do. new, 114¾; do. '67, do. 116¾; do. '68, do. 114¾; new 5s, 115¾; 10-40s, do. 110¾; currency 6s, 123¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri 6s, 90¾; Tennessee, old, 81; do new, 72¾; Virginia 6s, new, 56; do old, 45; North Carolina, old, 32; do new, 17.

STOCKS.—Adams, 94¾; Western Union Telegraph Company, 87¾; Quicksilver, 42¾; Adams Express, 94¾; American, 87¾; Wells, Fargo & Co. Express, 73; Merchants Union Express, 67; United States Express, 73; Pacific Mail, 60¾; New York Central, 136; Erie, 66¼; Hudson River, 124; Harlem, 135; do preferred, 152; Michigan Central, 95¾; Illinois Central, 116; Cleveland, Chicago & St. Louis, 95¾; do preferred, 95¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 116¾; New Jersey Central, 103; Reading, 102; do preferred, 73; Canton, 55¾; do preferred, 84; Fort Wayne 94¾; Terre Haute, 15; do preferred, 50; Chicago & Alton, 108; do preferred, 125; Ohio & Mississippi, 46¾; Burlington & Quincy, 110; Lake Shore, 95; Panama, 142; Illinois Central, 72; Union Pacific, 35¾; Central Pacific, 109½; Union, 36¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 103¾; Hartford & Erie 8½; Quicksilver, 42¾; Boston, 12¾; Mariposa, 8; do preferred, 18; Western Union Telegraph, 85¾; Atlantic & Pacific, 25; Pacific Mail, 60¾; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 30; do preferred, 50; Cleveland & Toledo, 112; Chicago & Northwestern, 82¾; do preferred, 89¾; Rock Island, 116¾; Northern Pacific, 40; Ontario, 70; Canada Southern, 50; Chicago & Rock Island, 116¾; Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne, 94¾; Western Union Telegraph, 85¾; Ohio & Mississippi certificates, 46¾; Wabash, 74; do preferred, 74; Fort Wayne, 94; Illinois Central, 116; Central Pacific, 109½; Ohio & Mississippi, 46¾; Boston, Hartford & Erie, 8½; Erie, 66¼; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 116¾; Michigan Southern, 95¾; New York Central, 136; Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne, 94¾; Chicago & Rock Island, 116¾; Chicago & Northwestern, 82¾; do preferred, 89¾; Quicksilver, 42¾; Mariposa, 8; do preferred, 18; Atlantic & Pacific, 25; Western Union Telegraph, 85¾

HOME NEWS.

Child Burned to Death.

Mary, a little daughter of Henry E. Weidner, of No. 6 Grant street, (Page's Hollow, Brownstown, South Side), was so fearfully burned, at about noon yesterday, that she died about an hour and a half afterwards from her injuries. The mother had gone out for a pail of water, and had left the child, which was about three years and eight months old, alone. While the mother was gone, the child's clothes caught fire from going too near the stove, and before assistance arrived the child was burned, as above stated, and lingered in great agony till death came to its relief. The Coroner was notified, and held an inquest, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

THE KNOX FARM

And How it is to be Sold.

We have often wondered how it is that the original holders of property around the city, do not oftener deal directly with those who are ultimately to occupy it as building sites, rather than let a speculator get between them and make fifty or a hundred per cent. off both parties to the transaction. We still wonder and doubt if we shall ever find a sufficient reason to unnecessary and expensive an arrangement. The owners of the famous Knox Farm seem thoroughly to understand the case from our point of view. Wishing to dispose promptly of the whole property so as to settle the estate they are not inclined to sell to a speculator at a price that will enable him to "turn round" and resell it at two or three times as much. They have therefore, arranged a plan by which they can make a *whole sale* of the property at a satisfactory price, and at the same time enable *retail buyers* to get lots for very much less than they would be required to pay under the old order of things, and under conditions of *liberality to those who buy to secure homes never before equalled.* Other conditions very favorable to those who invest for profit in the speculation make it very inviting from this point of view.

The full particulars of the plan are clearly set forth in a circular which may be had of the parties named in the advertisement in to-day's GAZETTE. In regard to the property itself the name "Knox Farm" is a sufficient description to many of our readers; for the information of others we may say, it comprises about 125 acres, gently sloping to the south-east, and is covered with a wealth of vines, fruit, shade and ornamental shubbery and trees that has given it a national reputation. It is now surrounded on three sides by compact and well improved settlements, in the Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth wards of the city.

It is accessible from the "old city" in 25 minutes via street cars and either incline planes, and by a drive over the Three Degree road via Eighteenth street, in even less time.

Among those familiar with South Side real estate the opinion is general that if this property were offered on the "installment plan," a free lunch and music, those lots would bring really double the price at which they may be quietly subscribed for.

We hope for the sake of the pleasant memories connected with the old farm that the stock will be largely taken by those who will be able to secure two or more lots, so that building improv. ments will as little as possible disturb the superb horticultural improvements already made.

Purchases who act on this suggestion will have the advantage at once of shrubbery, vines and fruit trees that in other places can only be had after years of labor and expense.

We commend this new enterprise to those of moderate financial abilities as well as to the more fortunate as presenting opportunities not likely soon to occur again, nor certainly never again on the "Knox Farm."

BREVITIES.

....Consolidation was pretty thoroughly agitated yesterday.

....The Contested Election Committee held no meeting last night.

....See Second Page of this morning's GAZETTE for interesting local news.

....A special meeting of Common Council has been called for Wednesday afternoon to consider the new charter feature.

....The body of Henry Smith, who was drowned at the sinking of the steamer V. F. Wilson, has been recovered near Neville Island.

....The citizens of Beaver Falls will meet this evening to take into consideration the reply of the Economy Society on the Chinese labor question.

....Two large delegations left the city for Harrisburg on the 8:30 train last evening. Consolidation will be urged by one party and opposed by the other.

....A petition favoring the proposed new charter has been circulated and signed by a number of prominent citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. It will be forwarded to Harrisburg.

....The brick Presbyterian church at Gum Station, P. Ft. W. and C. R. R. was blown down on Sunday afternoon. No one was in the building at the time and no person was injured.

....There will be an anti-license meeting in the Third Methodist Church, Fifth avenue, Rev. J. W. Ellis pastor, this (Tuesday) evening, March 11th. Good speakers will address the meeting.

....In the lecture by Prof. Jillson to-night, at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, in addition to the collection of bones, &c., the lecturer will have a skeleton of the human form, with which to illustrate his lecture.

....A new well was struck on the Widow Smith farm, near Natrona City, last Tuesday afternoon. It commenced flowing at the rate of 150 barrels per day. The owners are Burchfield and Pettibone.

....."Babe" Montgomery had a hearing yesterday afternoon before the Mayor on the charge of feloniously assault and battery in shooting at Robert Edwards. He was held for court in two thousand dollars. The required bail was furnished.

....A chimney on the residence of Mr. Frederick Needheim, Penn avenue, near Station street, Liberty, was blown down on Saturday evening, owing to the prevalence of the high wind at the time. No damage was done to the house otherwise.

....Yesterday about noon the safe in the produce and commission store of R. J. McCracken & Bro., at the corner of Second avenue and Smithfield street, was robbed of $294, in money and about $500 in checks. The thief entered a side door while the proprietors were in the front part of the store. No arrests.

....Yesterday afternoon while some boys were playing on a pile of lumber in Carpenter alley near Seventeenth street Allegheny, they found the *fœtus* of two male infants in a cigar box. They carried them to the Mayor's office, where Dr. Cole examined them and gave it as his opinion, that they were about five months old, and probably the effect of an abortion. There is no suspicion as to whom they belong.

....During the week ending Sunday, March 9, there were 29 deaths in Allegheny city, caused as follows: Consumption 7, typhoid fever 2, congestion of brain 1, unknown 1, dyptheria 1, spotted fever 3, pneumonia 2, croup 1, convulsions 1, paralysis 1, bronchitis 1, apoplexy 1, congestion 1, child bed fever 1, inflammation of brain 1, inanition 1, still born 1, inflammation of lung 1, asthma 1. All whites; 15 females and 14 males.

....Attention of Master Builders is called to a notice in another column of the card. In regard to leaving their remarks upon the new scale of prices to be adopted the coming season, at places designated in the advertisement. The Commissioners will meet on Thursday morning at Mr. Thomas Aiken's, Shadyside, for the purpose of examining remarks establishing prices. On Friday evening a meeting of Master Builders will be held at Turner Hall, to hear the report of the Committee.

....Below we give the report for February of the Western Free Medical Dispensary and Infirmary. The Dispensary is located at No. 87 Penn street, is at a considerable distance from any other dispensary, and is in a section of the city where such an institution is greatly needed. Following is the report: Total number of cases treated at the Dispensary, 1,057; number of male adults, 66; number of female adults, 53; number of children, 14; number of house visits made, 83. This institution has been opened some time, and is now in successful operation. The physicians in charge are Drs. Bullock and Hunter, advice gratuitously to all who may apply. There is no distinction made as regards creed, color or nationality, and whenever required the poor are visited at their homes, and medicines and nutritious and proper food furnished free of any cost.

....The Sharon *Herald* says that a sad accident occurred in that place a week ago last Sabbath which resulted fatally on Sabbath last. Mr. John McGaughey, a very worthy citizen of that place, has been subject for many years to epileptic fits, and while sitting alone in his house on the afternoon of Sabbath before last, his children having gone to Sabbath school, he was taken with a fit, and in his convulsions caught his feet under the grate before which he had been sitting, and in some way tipped the grate full of live coals and fire upon his feet, burning them almost to a crisp. His perilous condition was discovered by some of the neighbors, and he was immediately taken care of, but his terrible injuries were too great for his system, prostrated as it was by his disease, and death came to his relief on Sabbath morning last, shortly after midnight.

....The ladies of Allegheny are at work in the present temperance campaign. It is proposed to effect an organization in every ward in the city, so as to enable them to work more efficiently, and to that end a meeting has been called for Wednesday afternoon at three o'clock, at the following churches: First ward—First Christian church, corner of Arch street and Montgomery avenue; Second ward—Sandusky street Baptist church; Fourth ward—South Common M. E. church; Fifth ward—Union M. E. church, corner Manhattan street and Pennsylvania avenue; Sixth ward—Second Presbyterian church, corner Market and Franklin streets; Seventh ward—Sandusky street Baptist church; Eighth ward—M. E. church, River avenue; Ninth ward—M. E. church, Preble avenue. All the ladies in favor of the temperance movement are invited.

....A convention of coal miners was held at Stanley's Hall, on Fifth avenue, yesterday, Mr. John Bevin in the chair. The chairman stated the object of the meeting, and announced the order of exercises to have been agreed upon as follows: Report of Delegates; the Legislative Protection bill; Report of Committee on Legislature; Coal Miners' Wages, on the River and to the Country; a better organization of the Miners in general; to organize a Miners' Political Lodge; to support a labor organ, and the consideration of a resolution to hold a grand mass convention of the coal miners of Western Pennsylvania in the city of Pittsburgh in May next. The reports of the delegates were heard yesterday afternoon. All favored five cents per bushel for mining on the railroads. In the river districts the miners are divided between four and five cents per bushel. Another meeting will be held to-day.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

GEORGE MOWER charges Fred. Pastre, before Deputy Mayor Irwin, with larceny as bailee in withholding thirty dollars, the proceeds of a guitar, which he was commissioned to sell; $300 bail held him for a hearing.

JOHN MORGAN was arrested on Saturday and brought before Deputy Mayor Irwin, charged with the larceny of a set of harness, valued at thirty-five dollars, the property of Mr. James Lyons. In default of three hundred dollars bail he was committed to jail for a hearing.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Discussing the New City Charter.

THE CONSOLIDATION FEATURE APPROVED.

The Charter Under Discussion Eight Hours.

The Important Amendment Made —The Draft as Amended Finally Approved by Select Council—Holding on Till Near Midnight.

Pittsburgh Councils held a stated meeting Monday afternoon, March 10, 1873.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS.....President
E S MORROW.....Clerk

Called to order at fifteen minutes past two o'clock. Present, Messrs. Adams, Ahl, Aiken, Atkinson, Atterbury, G. A. Brown, R. B. Brown, Burgwin, Caalmers, Dannells, Dietrich, Dorrington, Doyle, Duncan, Durling, Elder, Fetterman, Foster, Friday, Froelich, Galvin, Goldthorpe, Hains, Herron, House, Hunter, Jeremy, E. P. Jones, J. H. Jones, Kerman, Laufman, Liddell, Lloyd, Littell, Marshall, Minnick, Morrow, McCandless, McCarthy, McClurg, McCune, McDonald, McKee, McMahon, Och, O'Neil, Pearson, Phillips, Rafferty, Rayburn, Riddell, Schmit, Schultz, Scully, Seely, Shipton, Smith, Thompson, Walters, Waring, Watson, Wilson, Zern, Gross, President.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved.

PETITIONS ETC.

Mr. MORROW petition for grade on Robinson street, Fourteenth ward accompanied by resolutions. Resolution passed.

Also resolutions for a committee of five to confer with Board of Health in reference to purchasing a site for City Infirmary. Passed and Messrs. Morrow and Fetterman appointed for S. C.

Mr. JEREMY, remonstrance against a sewer on Wylie avenue. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. FROELICH, petition for sewer on Fourteenth street. Referred to the Street Committee, also petitions for gas lamps on Fifteenth street, referred.

Mr. ELDER, petition from H. W. Buffum for abatement of taxes. Referred to Committee on Appeals from City Assessments.

Mr. LIDDELL remonstrance against sewer on Penn avenue between Twenty-eighth and Thirtieth streets. Referred.

Mr. J. H. BROWN, resolution for grade on Adams street. Referred.

Mr. BURGWIN, resolution for grade of grade on Twenty-fifth street, Twenty-fifth ward. Referred to Survey Committee.

Also a resolution instructing the Committee on City Property to purchase a lot for city purposes in Twenty-third ward, subject to approval of Councils.

Mr. CHALMER, objected and it was laid over.

Also resolution instructing Committee on Parks to report to next meeting of Councils. Passed.

Also, remonstrance against vacation of Coral street, with resolution instructing representatives at Harrisburg to stop the passage of the bill now before the Legislature.

Mr. SMITH moved to refer to Survey Committee. Lost.

The resolution was passed under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. BURGWIN then moved to refer the matter to the Survey Committee for investigation. Carried.

Mr. ATKINSON, petition for opening, grading and paving of Twenty-seventh street, South Side. Referred to Survey Committee.

Mr. R. B. BROWN, resolution that members not provided with seats present their numbers and the same be referred to the appropriate committee.

Mr. PHILLIPS explained that the City Hall Committee had provided additional seats for the new members, but that they had been occupied by those who had drawn seats in the rear of the hall.

After some facetious discussion, the members not provided with regular seats presented themselves at the desk, and a list was made out, consisting of twelve members.

Mr. MORROW moved that the new desks be numbered and the members without seats draw at the next meeting. Carried.

Mr. MCCARTHY, petition of Jacob Toner for refunding of overpaid water tax. Referred to Water Committee with power to act.

Mr. DARLINGTON, petition for weigh scales in Thirty-sixth ward. Referred to Finance Committee.

THE MARKETS.

Mr. RIDDELL presented the report of the Superintendent of Markets. Received and filed.

Also, resolution instructing the Market Committee to refit City Hall and charge to Contingent Fund.

Mr. PHILLIPS objected and the resolution was referred back to the Committee to report estimated cost.

THE WHARF.

Mr. ZERN presented the report of the Committee on Allegheny Wharf, showing receipts for Quarter, $332.25; expenses $108.35. Received and filed.

Mr. E. P. JONES presented the report of the Road Committee, showing expenditures of $1,826 56 for the month of February. Received and filed.

OLD BUSINESS.

Old business from Common Council was then taken up.

Mr. BURGWIN moved to suspend the order of the day to finish up the report of the Legislative Committee. Not agreed to.

The ordinance granting a pension to Mrs. Pride to erect a frame building was presented from C. C.

Mr. MCMAHON presented a remonstrance. Ordinance and remonstrance referred to Committee on Wooden Buildings.

The resolution in reference to B. L. Woods' bill for dredging the Monongahela river channel came back from Common Council, which asked for a Committee of Conference. Agreed to, and Messrs. Riddell and Rafferty appointed.

Resolution in reference to stationery for Common Council. Referred to City Clerk.

Resolution in reference to the payment of the expenses for false arrest again came up, and S. C. referred to former action.

Ordinance for macadamizing Union street. Remonstrance against the same and ordinance referred back to committee.

Mr. RIDDELL, a resolution for the purchase of a copy of Purdon's Digest for the use of the City Clerk and committees. Carried.

Report of viewing on Vine street, objected to by Mr. Jeremy and laid over.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. BURGWIN now under the rules called up the report of the Legislative Committee. The report consisted of two acts regulating the manner of opening, grading, improving of streets. The substance of the acts was given in our report at the last meeting. After a number of amendments the acts were approved.

Mr. ADAMS offered an additional section in reference to streets in the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth wards. Referred to the Legislative Committee.

The acts as prepared by the Committee, after some discussion were approved. In C. C, an amendment was made striking out Forty-fourth and Tustin streets from the operations of the new law. S. C. receded and concurred.

THE NEW CHARTER.

Mr. PEARSON, from the Special Committee appointed to consider and report upon the proposed new City Charter, presented their report, setting forth that they had fully considered the Charter, made a number of amendments and now offered it for disposition by Councils. They had endeavored to have a conference with the representatives of Allegheny but the Councils had refused to appoint a committee. The report was accompanied by a resolution recommending the New Charter as amended.

Report received and filed.

Mr. PEARSON then called up the Charter for consideration, and moved its consideration agreeable.

Mr. BURGWIN thought it would not be necessary to read it; every member of Council had seen copies of it as printed, and time might be saved by adopting it section by section, giving members an opportunity to object to any thing they did not endorse.

Mr. MCCARTHY.—Well, sir, if that is the style. I shall move to postpone its consideration until the first meeting in next May. [Laughter.] This charter, to my mind, has been prepared under very suspicious circumstances, and as originally presented, it contained many objectionable features. It professed originally to have but one branch of Council, to centralize all power in that, and to transfer as much of the power of the people to this central ring as it was thought the people would stand.

Mr. BURGWIN.—If the gentleman will allow me to explain, I will say he need not waste his wind and eloquence on this feature as it has been stricken out; it's not in the report as presented by the committee.

Mr. MCCARTHY.—As I was about to say when interrupted by the gentleman from the Twenty-third ward, the original measure *did* have this objectionable feature and although it is stricken out now, the fact of its first being proposed has made me more cautious, and therefore a condemnation of all the rest. Why sir, what did it mean. It placed the whole power of the city government in the hands of a few men, and I venture to say that any man who is at all acquainted with the internal workings of party politics knows well that six Republicans and six Democrats would be about all that would be needed to run that machine. We would be handed over irretrievably into the hands of a ring that would be desperate for the turn of its wrist. That was the first proposition. The motives of the gentlemen who got it up might be good or bad; I do not know that we have anything to do with that, but I want to know if this Council is to reach out its hands and take care of everything, and swing in every office from Congressmen down to a town bailiff. [Laughter.] A proposition like that I say is enough to make any one look upon this charter with suspicion. But they say that feature is abolished, and we are to have two branches of Council. But yet one objection still remains. The Select Council is still general to its character and composed of twenty-seven men. And there is to be a Finance Committee of fifteen men—seven of which shall come from the Select Council. Does not this look suspicious?

The speaker then referred to a second objectionable feature—the fact that but five per cent. of the taxable valuation was allowed for debts, yet the present city debt would amount to fully 35 per cent. To bring this back to five per cent. they would have to raise the equalization to a cash basis and that would be ruination. It had proven so in Philadelphia and would do so here. That was a feature which should not be carelessly considered, for if a cash valuation was adopted it would bring property so low that real estate would not sell for the valuation upon which it was assessed.

IMMEDIATE CONSIDERATION.

He concluded by moving to postpone until the first Monday in May.

Mr. RAFFERTY seconded the motion.

Mr. PHILLIPS could not see what was in the way of considering the Charter at once, section by section, and getting some light upon it.

Mr. MORROW hoped the postponement would prevail. There was no necessity for haste. There were two years yet in which to consider it. Many members had never seen it in print, and knew nothing of what was in it.

Mr. LITTELL was astonished that members should talk of not having had a chance to consider it after it had been printed and laid on their desks.

Several members said they had never received copies.

Mr. FOSTER thought some parties who had nothing else to do might have a chance to look at the charter, but there were others who had never seen copies of it, and some who had their business to attend to, which would not permit them to spend all their time looking over such papers.

Mr. MCCUNE favored postponement. He knew there were some who had never seen the charter. He had examined it and knew there were objections to it. He objected to electing Select Councilmen on a general ticket. It would put the matter in the hands of scheming politicians. He thought the whole charter a matter of too much importance to be hurried through. He was in favor of the new charter when it was fairly considered and amended, so as to meet the ends in view better. There was plenty of time to perfect a new charter before 1875.

Mr. PEARSON thought the Charter should be fairly considered at once as it came from the Committee. There was not a member on the Committee who would swallow it as a whole, but all of them considered it commendable in the main.

Mr. MCCANDLESS thought a matter of such great importance demanded the most careful consideration. Many had not read the Charter. And then it proposed to consolidate Allegheny, and Allegheny was almost unanimously opposed to annexation. He thought their wishes should be respected.

Mr. PHILLIPS thought it well to have the Charter read, and have it thus before Councils. He thought they would gain nothing by delay.

Mr. RIDDELL thought the motion to postpone an eminently proper one. The mere fact of proposing to drag in a city of fifty or sixty thousand people against their will was a precedent without a parallel in legislative assumption. He was heartily in favor of consolidation when it came in a fair way, but never could vote to drag in the people of a city when the public sentiment was against it, and when property holders said they would fight it to the bitter end. The proposition to consolidate under such circumstances was an insult.

Mr. BURGWIN wanted to know if they would be any better fitted next May to discuss it. The best way to get knowledge was to discuss it, and the sooner the better. Postponement was a test question. If it was postponed to-day, it was a defeat of consolidation forever, for the Constitutional Convention would present such measures which if adopted by the people would forever prevent the proposed annexation. He wanted every member to reflect that the effect of a postponement was a vote against consolidation.

Mr. E. P. JONES moved to postpone until next Monday. Lost.

Several motions, similar in their character, were voted down and finally the ayes and nays were taken on the matter to postpone, resulting as follows:

Ayes.—Messrs. Foster, Galvin, Hains, Kernan, Liddell, Marshall, Minnick, Morrow, McCandless, McCarthy, McCune, O'Neil, Rafferty, Rayburn, Riddell, Thompson, Watson, and Zern—18.

Nays.—Messrs. Adams, Ahl, Aiken, Atkinson, Atterbury, G. A. Brown, R. B. Brown, Burgwin, Chalmer, Dannells, Duncan, Durling, Elder, Fetterman, Friday, Froelich, Goldthorpe, House, Hunter, Jeremy, E. P. Jones, J. H. Jones, Kirk, Laufman, Lloyd, Littell, McClurg, McDonald, McKee, McMahon, Och, Pearson, Phillips, Schultz, Scully, Seely, Shipton, Smith, Walters, Waring, Wilson, and President Gross—41.

So the motion to postpone was lost.

Mr. DURLING moved to make it the special order for next Monday at two o'clock, but this also after some discussion was voted down.

Mr. J. H. JONES moved to continue in session until ten o'clock and finish the charter.

Mr. MCCARTHY moved to instruct our representatives at Harrisburg to postpone action on the bill until it was passed by the Councils of Allegheny.

Mr. BURGWIN opposed that. He thought the Legislature might work in parallel lines with Councils—get the bill through the preliminary routine while it was being considered in Councils.

Mr. MCCARTHY said if that was the little game he would oppose the whole thing. It was understood that it was the design to get it introduced into Councils, and then they might discuss it as much as they please, but a committee would rush off to Harrisburg and say they were only figuring over the details.

Mr. MCCANDLESS moved to insert 1874 instead of 1875. Lost.

Mr. BURGWIN moved to continue in session until ten o'clock, with an hour for recess. Carried by a vote of 23 to 21.

Mr. MCCARTHY renewed his motion to instruct the delegates at Harrisburg.

Mr. PHILLIPS moved that Mr. McCarthy's motion be laid on the table. Carried.

Several motions were now made in reference to taking a recess, when it was finally decided by a vote of 31 to 24 to take a recess from 6 to 7 o'clock.

The clerk, at the suggestion of the Chair, then called the roll to ascertain the members present, it being understood that no member would be excused.

The consideration of the proposed act was then taken up.

The clerk read the first section, which describe the territory to be consolidated.

ANNEXATION CONSIDERED.

Mr. MCCUNE offered an amendment—a provision giving to the people on the North Side the right to vote. He offered that as a friend of consolidation. He believed that they could not grasp a city of sixty or seventy thousand people without giving them a chance to vote. This consolidation might be pushed through the present Legislature.—Allegheny be forced in—but the next Legislature certainly would repeal it. He believed it would be best to fairly consider the consolidation. Allow the people of Allegheny to vote on the question, and he believed their chances would be much greater for consolidation in the end.

Mr. BURGWIN said they had offered every courtesy to Allegheny. They had requested them to appoint a committee and Allegheny had utterly refused to have anything to do with them. He therefore thought they should pay no more heed to Allegheny, but frame such a law as thought to be fair, to the Legislature and let them act upon it. He believed Allegheny never would consolidate with Pittsburgh unless she was forced in, but after the consolidation had became a fixed fact she would be satisfied. There were always men who just as soon as they were persuaded the people that there was some great bugbear in it, that there was great taxation involved. Hence there would be opposition to it.

Mr. J. H. JONES thought all had been done by the Pittsburgh representatives that could be done. Allegheny refused to have anything to do with them. It was now proposed to transfer the fight to the Legislature and let it be fought out there. There was no need of submitting it to the people of Allegheny unless it was proposed to the people of Pittsburgh also. It was a perfectly fair proposition to be considered by the Legislature away from the prejudice of party.

Mr. LITTELL moved to include Pittsburgh in the vote. It was as fair to one as to the other.

Mr. RIDDELL thought the gentlemen were somewhat mistaken in viewing the case. This charter proposed to take the charters of the cities, do away with them and substitute another one: consolidate the cities, and all without once allowing the people of the cities to expression in its favor. He thought the people ought to have a vote on the question.

Mr. BURGWIN was afraid if the act was passed so as to provide for ratification by the people, that the act would be declared unconstitutional, as the Legislature had no authority to grant such power.

Mr. RIDDELL said it was being done every day, and he thought that there could be no objection to it in this case.

Mr. MCCARTHY said the defense of the Charter by its friends was one of the finest specimens of moral obliqueness that he had ever seen. [Laughter.] There was a commandment, "Thou shalt not steal," yet here they proposed to take a city which had its debt created, a city was large and prosperous and beautiful, that had all its governmental machinery, and under its municipal system was daily enlarging and growing better—they proposed in the city of Pittsburgh to sweep away all that was good and enjoyed by these people. The proposition was simply to steal away the rights of the people on the North Side. It was the same principle as that which guided the highway robber who put a pistol to your head and demanded your money or your life.

Mr. E. P. JONES could not favor the swallowing up of Allegheny until the people over there had a chance to express their feeling. He thought it an oppression to take in a whole city without so much as by your leave. He held that it was wrong to consolidate any district at any time, unless the people of the district desired to be annexed. This consolidation was subversion of every principle of Republican institutions. He was in favor of consolidation and believed it would ultimately come, but never would vote in favor of seeing such an outgr